

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 8, 1905

## GENERAL CONFERENCE

The Seventy-fifth annual Conference  
of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day  
Saints will convene on Thursday  
afternoon, the 6th of April, and adjourn Friday  
afternoon, the 7th of April, Sunday morning,  
and close Sunday afternoon.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

The general semi-annual conference  
of the Deseret Sunday School Union  
will be held in the Tabernacle, Salt  
Lake City, Sunday, April 9, 1905, at 7  
o'clock, p. m. Officers and Sunday  
school workers are requested to attend  
and all are cordially invited.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
GEORGE REYNOLDS,  
JOSEPH M. TANNER,  
General Superintendent.

## THE LATEST FLURRY.

A great noise will doubtless be made  
by the enemies of the Church of Jesus  
Christ of Latter-day Saints, over the  
action of two individuals against its  
President, who is its Trustee-in-trust,  
for the purpose of their part of hampering  
if possible the management of its  
properties. The Deseret News fore-  
stalled the intended surprise and sen-  
sation planned for the morning papers,  
by giving the gist of the matter on Friday  
afternoon. The full text of the  
complaint will be found in this evening's  
issue of the "News."

The absurdity of the attempt will be  
readily seen by those of our readers,  
who wade through the document, and  
who understand the status of the plain-  
tiffs, and can see what the purpose is  
behind the proceedings. We do not  
think the chief movers are silly enough  
to imagine they can make any real case  
out of their latest effort. But they may  
succeed in arousing fresh or re-kindled  
excitement against the Church, and the  
will of course be abroad rather than at  
home.

The Latter-day Saints, who are over-  
whelmingly so intensely devoted to their  
President, and imbued with the  
utmost confidence in his integrity, hon-  
esty and ability, can afford to smile at  
the feeble efforts of his foes and at their  
exhibition of silliness mingled with malice.  
There is no need for any concern  
on their part as to the outcome of this  
or any other maneuver against the  
Church. The work of the Lord has met  
with all kinds of hostility from the very  
beginning, and we may look for it until  
the end; that is, the end of the rule of  
that Adversary who always was an ac-  
cuser of the brethren, and who still  
works in the hearts of the children of  
disobedience.

The case to come before the court  
will, no doubt, be considered on its  
merits, if it have any, and there may  
be some developments which will fur-  
nish food for the agitators out of which  
to forge sensations for the out-  
side world; but the people here  
will soon see how little fire  
there is for the smoke that  
arises and the folly of the incendiaries  
will be fully seen when it clears away.  
Meanwhile, let no sane person become  
excited over the flurry.

## THE GENERAL SENTIMENT.

The feelings of the Latter-day Saints  
throughout the Church when expressed  
in words, are in accord with an article  
which we clip from the Rexburg, Idaho,  
Current-Journal. We do not believe  
that any President of the Church has  
ever had more cordial and united sup-  
port than its present head. He not  
only has the confidence and respect,  
but the love and esteem of the people  
to whom he ministers and for whom  
he has been from the commencement  
of his career a devoted, faithful and  
untiring servant. The sentiments  
brought out by the opposition of his  
implacable enemies, who delight in  
casting at him the mud in which they  
flounder and revel, are reflected in the  
article from which we quote, and we  
are sure that they are echoed in the  
heart of the great body of the Church  
of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.  
Every sentence in the editorial cited  
is true. The words are well chosen, and  
shine out as the genuine and honest  
conclusions of the writer. We are  
pleased to re-produce them and en-  
dorse them. They will find many sup-  
porters, even among people who are  
not of our faith. The Current-Journal  
says:

"We know President Smith and have

heard him speak many times. From  
the day we have listened to his counsels  
and admonitions, and he has never said  
anything that was not ennobling and of  
an elevating character. Through his  
teachings we have learned to love our  
country and its institutions better, and  
to serve God with a greater zeal.  
There is no need to be ashamed of the  
testimony which he gave at Wash-  
ington. We glory in it. We are proud  
of him for saying what he did. To  
know that he has been true to those  
whom the Lord gave him in the days of  
his youth, to his wives and children,  
should not bring him reproach, but the  
commendation and respect of all good  
men. No man in the United States  
has more occasion to be proud of his  
family than he. Forty-two children, and  
not one of them has ever crossed the  
threshold of a saloon, or strayed from  
the path of virtue. What a testimony  
that is to his own character and the  
purity of his life. How many of his  
accusers can show a family record as  
clean?"

"Where is the man or woman that he  
has ever wronged? Where is the debt  
that he has ever left unpaid, or the sin  
of any kind that he has committed?  
Who among all the barking curs that  
snarl at his heels are worthy to sit as  
his judge, and pass judgment upon his  
morality?"

"Orphaned in his boyhood by the cruel  
murder of his father, and the death of  
his mother, he has made his own way  
in the world, and written his name so  
high upon the scroll of righteousness  
that it will shed its light upon genera-  
tions yet to come, and be held in honor  
to the ends of the earth. He has strug-  
gled with adversity and overcome all  
obstacles. He has passed through pov-  
erty as well as prosperity. He has  
been an exile for years because of his  
convictions, and lived up his voice in  
many lands and climes for the cause of  
truth. Since he was fifteen years of  
age he has been engaged in the minis-  
try. Upon the islands of the sea, and  
the continents of both the new and old  
world there are thousands who bless his  
name for the good he has done.  
His life has not been devoted to the  
accumulation of wealth, or 'com-  
mercialism,' as it is falsely charged. He  
has given his youth and manhood to the  
Master's service, and the uplifting  
of humanity. And today he stands as  
the prophet of the people, their pres-  
ident and leader, beloved and honored  
by all in whose heart burns the spirit  
of the Gospel."

"Let his enemies rage in their fury  
against him, and hold him up to ridi-  
cule and scorn. They cannot shake him  
from the hearts of his people; he is too  
firmly established in their love. His  
character has been too long too long  
building for it to be stained by the  
vapors of a few disgruntled office-  
seekers."

"It should not be necessary for him  
to defend himself. Let the Latter-day  
Saints, who are acquainted with his  
character and life, be his defenders.  
Let him know that he is sustained by  
their love and prayers daily. When-  
ever his name is assailed let them re-  
sist it as they would an insult. Every-  
where, at home and abroad, from the  
pulpit and in the press, let all the  
world know that we are not ashamed  
of our Prophet, Seer and Revelator."

## DISLOYAL MISSIONARIES.

Turkish government officials have al-  
ways maintained that the ultimate re-  
sult of so-called missionary work in the  
country, would be rebellion. For this  
reason they have not looked with favor  
upon the efforts of foreign missionary  
societies to establish headquarters,  
build schools, distribute tracts, etc.  
They have, in fact, opposed this kind of  
religious activity as much as they  
have dared to do so in the presence  
of the entire diplomatic corps and a  
little army of foreign consuls. The mis-  
sionaries generally have denied the Tur-  
kish charges, and ascribed the annoy-  
ances they have suffered to Turkish  
bigotry, which, however, is strange,  
in view of the fact that Mohammed-  
dians, as a rule are entirely indiffer-  
ent to the beliefs of other people.

That there is more truth in the  
charge of disloyalty, than the mis-  
sionaries care to admit, appears in a cor-  
respondence from Sidon, Syria, to the  
New York Evening Post. The writer  
says that the American ideas imbibed  
by returned emigrants, as well as stu-  
dents in the schools, have inspired a  
revolutionary movement in Syria. This  
movement, we are told, is directed, in  
the first instance, against the priests,  
and the correspondent is evidently in  
sympathy with it. But as these priests  
hold authority with the consent of the  
Sultan and, to some extent, represent  
him in the midst of communities in  
which Mohammedanism is considered  
an abomination, the revolutionary  
movement, though of a religious na-  
ture, will lead to rebellion pure and  
simple.

As an illustration of what is going  
on, the correspondent tells of the con-  
ditions at Keerawan. Not long ago, he  
says, a few emigrants returned from  
America, all on fire with ideas of lib-  
erty, and they have kindled a flame  
in the hearts of the young men of the  
region. As a result, secret societies  
are being formed in various parts of  
the district, to resist oppression. We  
are told expressly that missionaries are  
aiding this revolutionary movement.  
The correspondent says that "The  
Young Men's Christian association of  
Beirut, naturally sympathetic, was  
among the first to become aware of the  
movement in Keerawan, and it is  
sending books and pamphlets to the  
leaders, and giving them such moral  
support as may be possible under the  
necessity of maintaining the essential  
secrecy of the movement."

There is a wide difference between  
the sectarian missionaries of our age  
and the first emissaries of the Lord,  
who went out into the world with the  
divine message. The latter were loyal  
to the existing governments, and they  
taught their followers to be loyal. They  
enjoined the faithful to pray for the  
preservation of the Roman empire,  
though a Nero was at the head of it.  
They did not aim a blow of violence  
against any existing institu-  
tions. Paul restored a fugitive  
slave to his master, thus avoid-  
ing even the appearance of hostility to  
an institution that he must have known  
to be doomed under the banner of the  
Gospel. They were loyal in everything.  
But our modern missionaries are too  
often mischief-makers. They meddle  
with everything, no matter how far  
from their business it may be. There  
is no doubt about it, that unwise mis-  
sionary zeal was largely responsible for  
the scandalous military expedition to  
China, a few years ago, when Chinese  
village was outraged, thousands of Chi-  
nese lives sacrificed, and millions stolen  
by alleged followers of the cross. Are  
the missionaries in Syria about to in-  
stigate another movement that may  
end in a massacre? If those responsi-  
ble for the sectarian missionaries are

unwilling to look after them, and give  
them correct instructions as to their  
work, it may become necessary for the  
respective governments to take a hand  
in the game. Missionaries, wherever  
they go, should first of all be loyal to  
the governments and laws that exist,  
as far as they can without violating  
God's laws. We do not agree to the  
proposition that one laboring in the  
Christian ministry has no right to do  
anything but to read, pray, sing and  
shout, as some of the enemies of the  
"Mormons" contend that we ought to  
do. On the contrary, we hold that every  
man and woman has all the rights  
and privileges accorded to him, or her,  
by law, and that their duty is to ex-  
ercise the prerogatives given. But we  
contend that loyalty is one of the first  
duties and that reforms must be work-  
ed out from within. Jesus was loyal  
to the Old Testament laws and or-  
dinances. And from that standpoint he  
effected the reforms that encompassed  
the world. So his followers must be  
loyal, no matter where they are. And  
from that standpoint they are to pre-  
claim the divine message, as given to  
them, and then leave the results with  
God.

The trouble of the sectarian mission-  
aries is, that they, as they freely con-  
fess, have no divine message to deliver.  
If they had, they would have no time to  
give to revolutionary societies and se-  
cret agitations in the world.

## A LAND OF PROMISE.

The tract of land in East Africa of-  
fered by the British government to the  
Hebrew Zionists, has now been ex-  
plored, and, according to a preliminary  
report, it is a most wonderful land of  
promise. It is a plateau containing  
about 5,000 square miles, and fine pas-  
ture lands are said to be abundant. As  
there are no settled natives, the colon-  
ists will have no conflicts with any-  
body. And, most wonderful of all, it  
is said to be a country where there  
are no disease germs. There are no  
mosquitoes, even, and no healthier coun-  
try exists on the surface of the earth.  
That is, in substance, the preliminary  
report of the explorers, and we pre-  
sume this will give a new impulse to  
what may be called African Zionism.  
For, if only half of the report is true,  
the country is worth taking possession  
of, as a preliminary to the entering in-  
to the ancient land of promise.

The Hebrews of today, we would  
think, would need a time of prepara-  
tion, before again taking possession of  
Palestine. The race is no longer purely  
Semite. Quite recently a student of  
that question, Dr. Maurice Fishberg,  
expressed the conviction, that perhaps  
only ten per cent of the existing Jews,  
have preserved the characteristics of the  
race, while the 90 per cent repre-  
sent a large proportion of Slavic, Ger-  
man, and Hun intermixture. The  
modern European Jew, according to  
Dr. Fishberg is much more allied by  
physical characteristics with the native  
Christian population than with the  
races generally looked upon as pure  
Semite as the Arabs and the peoples  
of Palestine. It is very probable, there-  
fore, he adds, that the modern Euro-  
pean Jew is not intimately connected  
by blood with the true Semite Jews of  
the Biblical times.

The inference from this would be that  
a time of preparation, and, as it were,  
purification, would be needed as a pre-  
liminary to the realization of the high-  
est ideals of Zionism. And a Hebrew  
state in Africa would seem to be a  
splendid preparatory school. When the  
Jews finally settle in Palestine as an  
independent nation, their mission will  
be one of the greatest importance to all  
the world. They will need all the ex-  
perience in diplomacy and statecraft  
they possibly can obtain before under-  
taking that world-mission.

We are told, however, that African  
Zionism is being relegated to the rear,  
at least among American Zionists, and  
that it is deemed best to concentrate  
on the development of Jewish nationality  
by slow educational means. The Jews  
must be inspired with a longing for  
Zion and the ability to live as Jews,  
should the land be opened to them. The  
cultivators, accordingly, plan a revival  
of the Hebrew language, the study of  
Jewish history and its literature, the  
development of the solidarity of Jews,  
wherever they may be. You cannot  
build a Jewish nation with a charter,  
they say, you must have Jews. A  
charter is an incident; it will come  
when the Jews are ready for it. The  
first duty of the Zionist, in their opin-  
ion, is to be a Jew in spirit, in senti-  
ment, in habit, in religion.

A crusty bachelor says that poets are  
born not made.

Spotted fever is breaking out in spots  
all over the country.

Conference visitors have had splendid  
weather and splendid advice.

Peace is nearer just in proportion as  
Oyama draws nearer to Russia.

Is the Kaiser's tour of the Mediter-  
ranean a naval reconnaissance?

It takes more than an earthquake in  
India to shake the British throne.

The Panama canal commission wants  
to hurry up and cut its way to fama.

These long sentences will enable the  
hold-ups to become expert in parsing.

It isn't a check book that Mrs. Cas-  
sie Chadwick is going to write this time.

An Irish dividend and a Russian victory  
are synonymous terms of disaster.

All the public buildings in St. Peters-  
burg are built in the Romanoffesque style.

A man who is continually sandbag-  
ging his town and state is not a good citizen.

Let no one in the presidential party  
cry "Wolf!" before they are out of the  
woods.

The President can be relied upon to  
make the paths of the Rough Riders  
smooth.

What is the general solicitor of the

Standard Oil company, if not to de-  
fend the Standard Oil company?

Russia objects to paying an indemni-  
ty. She will break before Japan does;  
and he who breaks pays.

"Mr. Harlan has made a man's fight.  
What a man could do, he did," says the  
Chicago Record-Herald. No; his op-  
ponent Dunne better.

The New York World is in the midst  
of frenzied predictions as to presiden-  
tial candidates in 1908. It has the mat-  
ter all settled.

"Has New York a Folk?" asks the  
Chicago Tribune. New York has more  
folk than any city in the country, Chi-  
cago not excepted.

"Certainly there are 'ripe' men. Wall  
street plucks quite a bunch daily," says  
an exchange. Wrong. Wall street  
plucks them because they are "green."

President Roosevelt says he has left  
Taft "sitting on the lid, keeping down  
that San Domingo matter." The Sec-  
retary's twenty stone will keep it down.

"I want to be home in my own little  
home, with my book and my dog," says  
Mme. Nordica. If she were would  
the dog be able to keep the wolf from  
the door?

Marconi says it will be possible within  
two years to send wireless messages  
around the earth. What's the use?  
When a message got to its destination  
it would be just where it started from.

## ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Living Church.  
If we assume that money unright-  
eously made must be rejected when of-  
fered to the Church, does it not fol-  
low, that no single contribution—ever  
of the penny or of the nickel carelessly  
thrown into the aims basin—may be  
accepted until the Church has first  
investigated the manner in which it  
had come into its giver's possession?  
The size of the contribution is not a  
germane consideration; nor is the fame  
of the giver. If the Church has the  
right to examine into the rightness of  
Mr. Rockefeller's title to his wealth before  
she accepts the gift, she must exercise  
this duty or this right impartially in  
connection with every single contribu-  
tion, however small, every single  
contributor, however obscure.

Presbyterian Banner.  
The protest of a number of Congrega-  
tional ministers in and around Bos-  
ton against the acceptance by the Amer-  
ican Board of Foreign Missions of a  
gift of one hundred thousand dollars  
offered by Mr. John D. Rockefeller  
raises an important question in ethics.  
They base their protest on the alleged  
fact that Mr. Rockefeller has made his  
money by dishonest means, and that  
the Church should not compromise  
itself by accepting gifts from such a  
hand. In these days when money is so  
often wrongfully and fraudulently ob-  
tained, and is such a power for corrup-  
tion in politics and evil in society, the  
Church needs to be circumspect in its  
manner of getting and in its use of  
money, and should keep itself un-  
spotted from suspicion. Yet we think  
the view of these ministers is a mis-  
taken one. It proceeds on the assump-  
tion that the Church approves of and  
should be held responsible for the way  
in which the money given to it has  
been obtained. This is not the case.

New York Outlook.  
"Back to Christ," has become the  
watchword of the social theology that  
seeks to get below divisive dogmas to  
unifying faith. "Back to Christ," must  
be the watchword of the social moral-  
ity that is complete enough to un-  
derstand what Horace Bushnell declared  
to be "the great problem—to Christian-  
ize the money-power of the world." The  
world's mistake has not been in desir-  
ing free competition, but in choosing  
the competition that divides men in-  
stead of that which unites; competition  
in getting instead of the competition  
in giving which Christ inculcates; com-  
petition to all sorts and conditions of  
men for their salvation, all are free  
to come, and to give as well as to  
pray. The other is that where repre-  
sentatives of a Church solicit gifts from  
those who are notoriously reputed to  
be making money by methods which  
the Church do not approve, they as-  
sume for the Church voluntary coopera-  
tion in such methods. In general,  
it would appear that where offer-  
ings are made to God through His  
Church by the ordinary channels, the  
representatives of the Church are not  
at liberty, much less are they called  
upon, to investigate the sources of those  
offerings; but representatives of the  
Church are not at liberty, much less  
are they called upon, to investigate the  
sources of those offerings; but repre-  
sentatives of the Church assume a grave  
responsibility when they solicit or ex-  
plicit gifts from those who are notori-  
ously charged with violating principles  
which she is in the world to teach and  
preach.

New York Churchman.  
There are two general principles that  
would seem to be quite beyond ques-  
tion. First that the Christian Church  
is open to all sorts and conditions of  
men for their salvation, all are free  
to come, and to give as well as to  
pray. The other is that where repre-  
sentatives of a Church solicit gifts from  
those who are notoriously reputed to  
be making money by methods which  
the Church do not approve, they as-  
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offerings; but representatives of the  
Church assume a grave responsibility  
when they solicit or explicit gifts from  
those who are notoriously charged with  
violating principles which she is in the  
world to teach and preach.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The May Delineator appears with a  
varied and attractive table of contents.  
The news of the fashion world is re-  
ported in a number of special articles,  
and the choicest of the season's dress  
productions are illustrated. Chief  
among the literary features is Albert  
Bigelow Paine's serial story, "The  
Lucky-Piece," which grows upon the  
reader with the second installment and  
promises most interesting developments  
in the succeeding chapters. Sewell  
Ford and Seneca MacManus also con-  
tribute fiction, the latter an immitable  
story of Irish life. N. Hudson Moore  
writes concerning old chairs in "The  
Collector's Manual." "A Duet in Brit-  
tany" is an enjoyable travel sketch by  
W. W. Newton. D. D. and Dr. W. R. C.  
Latson contributes an article on  
"Housework as a Recreation," illus-  
trating the proper method of perform-  
ing household duties so that they be-  
come profitable and pleasurable instead  
of disagreeable tasks, as they are usu-  
ally regarded. Dr. Murray discusses  
"The child Bath" in a paper that will  
be helpful to young mothers, and Allan  
Sutherland tells something of the origin  
and romance of Keble's famous hymn,  
"Sun of My Soul." For the young  
people there are amusements of various  
kinds and stories of such entertaining  
writers as L. Frank Baum, Grace  
MacGowan Cooke, Irene Harrington  
in right and others, and a large amount  
of the best fiction to domestic topics  
among which attention may be called  
particularly to the article in the series  
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150 Varieties

ESTERBROOK'S

Steel Pens

Sold Everywhere

The Best Pens Made

## New Spring Goods!

100 dozen Ladies' fine white waists from 85c to	100 dozen Men's Black Cotton seamless half hose	\$2. 12c
125 dozen Ladies' me- dium cotton hose	50 dozen Boys' heavy cycle hose	20c 25c
75 dozen Men's		